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MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1906

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TRIBUTE PAID TO AN ORATOR

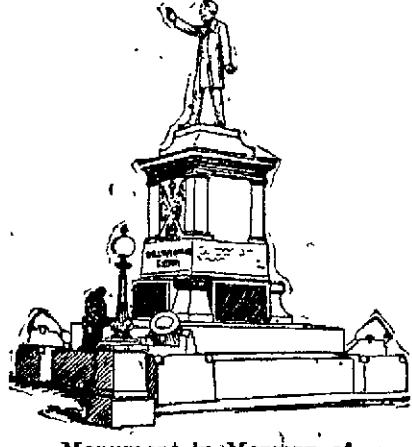
Whose Voice Once Stirred People
With Enthusiasm.

GENERAL WILLIAM H. GIBSON

Military and Civic Demonstration at
Tiffin, Where the State and County
Erected a Memorial Unveiled Today.
Principal Addresses by Governor
Harris and Senator Foraker.

Tiffin, O., Oct. 24.—Music and oratory were mingled in the tribute paid here today to Tiffin's greatest citizen of the past, General William H. Gibson. The state, county and city each had their share in doing honor to him who in life was popularly called "Bill" Gibson, a man who was noted for his abilities as a lawyer, a soldier, a statesman, an orator and yet was at one with the great host of common people, among whom he dwelt.

The state and county joined in providing for the monument erected here and unveiled today with splendid ceremony. Before the exercises a military and civic parade passed through streets profusely decorated in patriotic colors and filled with people, for this was made a local holiday. In the parade were the local and visiting G. A. R. posts and military organizations, eight companies of the state guard under command of Colonel Volrath of Bucyrus, bodies of fraternal orders, delegations from schools and civic societies. After the parade



Monument in Memory of
GEN. W. H. GIBSON.

the unveiling ceremonies began at the court house grounds in the presence of a vast throng. Greetings in song were given by school pupils, appropriate selections were played by the Second Regiment band and the audience once joined in singing two stanzas of the national hymn with band accompaniment.

The oratory was prolific in praise. Mayor Lester extended the city's greetings. An introductory address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. David Dwight Elsger, president of the Gibson memorial association. As president of the day the chief address was by Governor Harris, followed by the unveiling of the monument by two grandsons of General Gibson. Other addresses were by Senator Joseph B. Foraker, Colonel S. F. Gray, who succeeded General Gibson to the command of the Forty-ninth O. V. I.; General R. B. Brown, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.; General G. A. Harmon, department commander of the G. A. R.; presentation of the monument to the county by H. B. Ogden and its acceptance by J. H. Platt in behalf of the commissioners. Naturally the governor's address as president of the day was the chief portion of the program. It was largely biographical and abounded in personal tribute. He said in part:

William H. Gibson, whose memory we honor here this day, was a devoted husband and father, a good neighbor, a sincere Christian, an able lawyer, a profound statesman, a brave soldier, and one of the greatest orators of his day.

Ohio has been noted for her great orators as well as for her presidents, generals, diplomats, jurists and other leading characters in American history. With due credit to others in her galaxy of orators, it is conceded that in war, Garfield, McKinley, Giddings and Foraker constitute a quintet of pre-eminence among the distinguished public speakers of their state. It is certainly most fitting and fortunate that the eloquence of the great Ohio senator is to be heard on this occasion in honor of his comrade and companion, who was popularly known as "The Old Man Eloquent."

General Gibson's life is a striking example of the possibilities of self-made men under our free institutions. Few men ranked higher as a soldier and none deserved to rank higher as a statesman. He served as treasurer of state and adjutant general and president of the Ohio canal commission, but he served higher honors in peace as well as in war. He was originally a Whig and became noted first for his eloquence as an anti-slavery advocate. He was a delegate to the first national Republican convention and afterward participated in all of the presidential contests up to the time of his death. He was one of the speakers who always had an attentive audience. He was, in fact, known as the greatest driving card of his day and his services were eagerly sought by campaign committees everywhere. He was equally eloquent as a local preacher in the Methodist church and was one of the most prominent speakers at camp meetings, chautauquas and other religious and literary occasions.

Personally, he was one of the most companionable men ever known—genial, liberal and jovial. His society was always courted by those who knew him. His personal friendships were intense. He would sacrifice everything personally for his friends. There is perhaps

no parallel in the history of Ohio to his friendship for the late Charles Foster. It is stated that General Gibson first brought Mr. Foster out for congress, and it is well known that his eloquent addresses in the campaigns for his friend did much for securing the election of Mr. Foster. The address of General Gibson in presenting the name of Charles Foster to the Republican state convention for the nomination for governor in 1879 is one of the classics. He afterward stumped the state for Foster and did much toward his election as governor. Serving as adjutant general, Foster, his counsel was as valuable to his friend as that of Senator Hanna to President McKinley. Gibson did much to make other men. He was one who did more for others than for himself.

He was a leading advocate for the cause of presidents, senators, governors, congressmen and others, and the work of his life was devoted unselfishly to his country, his state, his church and his fellowmen without working for the advancement of himself. No man was more deserving of a lasting monument to his memory than the one on whom this day that honor is bestowed.

BUCKEYE BRIEFS.

Giving Synopsis of Ohio Happenings
Suicided by Agreement.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 24.—Just before she ended her life by taking acid Mrs. Anna Kennedy of Solon confessed to her sister, Mrs. Antisida, that she had made a suicide pact with her husband a short time before his death. They agreed that the one who survived the other should follow as soon as possible by self-murder. The compact was made last spring and in June Kennedy died. Mrs. Kennedy kept putting off the act of self-destruction, pondering on the means that she would select to end her life, finally deciding on carbolic acid.

Unknown Man Murdered.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 24.—The body of an unknown man was found in the lake off the life saving station. The skull was crushed in and both arms and legs broken. The trunk bears numerous wounds, evidently made by a knife, and the police immediately began to work on the theory of murder. No clue that would aid in establishing the identity of the body was found. The crime was evidently committed within the past two weeks, as the body was not badly decomposed.

Eight-Hour Day Demanded.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 24.—Following

the demand made in Chicago by the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen for an eight-hour day for switchmen at the same pay they are now receiving for ten hours, the railroads here will be asked to grant the same change. In the event of a strike it was stated that "every man back of the engine" will be affected, which means that conductors, baggagemen and yardmen will be drawn into the movement be-sides the switchmen.

Wooster Boy Missing.

Wooster, O., Oct. 24.—M. L. Spooner, an attorney and old newspaper man of this city, is anxious to learn the whereabouts of his son, Thomas Spooner, 15, who left home Monday because of some school disagreements. The boy is large for his years, had on knee pants, suit of black and gray stripes, dark gray check cap, large blue eyes, heavy eyebrows. The father and mother are distracted and will appreciate any information concerning the boy.

Thrown from Car Platform.

Dayton, O., Oct. 24.—Henry Bach, 22, formerly employed as a bartender in this city, was instantly killed near Miamisburg by being thrown from a southbound Cincinnati Northern traction car. Bach resided in Miamisburg and was en route home. As the car turned a sharp curve he was thrown from the rear platform and his head struck a telegraph pole, crushing his head to a pulp.

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO—Cattle: Common to prime steers, \$4.00@7.30; cows, \$2.70@4.70; heifers, \$2.60@5.30; bulls, \$2.40@4.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.40@4.50. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$4.00@5.75; lamb, \$0.00@7.00; yearlings, \$5.00@6.25. Calves—\$3.00@8.00. Hogs—Choice to prime, \$6.00@8.00; medium to good heavy, \$4.00@5.50; butcher weights, \$6.45@6.60; good to choice mixed, \$5.35@6.45; packing, \$5.00@6.35; pigs, \$5.50@6.40. Wheat—No. 2 red, 73 1/2@73c. Corn—No. 2, 44 1/2@45c. Cats—No. 2, 32 1/2c.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle: Good to choice, \$5.00@5.25; big fat cattle, \$5.00@5.25; steers, \$5.00@5.25; heifers, \$4.50@5.25; bulls, \$4.00@5.25; stockers and feeders, \$4.00@5.25; calves, \$3.00@5.00. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice yearlings, \$5.00@5.50; wethers, \$4.50@5.75; ewes, \$5.00@5.50; spring lambs, \$4.50@5.75. Calves—Beef, \$7.00@8.00. Hogs—Heavies, \$6.60@7.00; medium, \$6.00@6.65; Yorkies, \$6.00@6.50; pigs, \$6.50@6.60; stags, \$4.00@4.50.

PITTSBURG—Cattle: Choice, \$5.75@6.00; prime, \$5.00@5.75; tidy butchers, \$4.70@5.10; steers, \$4.50@4.85; fresh cows, \$2.50@5.00. Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$5.00@5.65; good mixed, \$5.20@5.40; lamb, \$4.50@5.25. Veal—Calves—\$5.00@5.25. Hogs—Heavy hogs, \$6.00@6.50; medium, \$5.00@5.50; heavy hogs, \$6.00@6.50; light Yorkies and pigs, \$4.50@5.00.

CLEVELAND—Cattle: Prime dry-fed, \$5.00@6.00; choice, \$5.00@5.75; fat cows, \$3.25@3.50; bulls, \$3.00@3.25; wethers, \$2.50@3.00. Sheep and Lambs—Choice lamb, \$5.75@6.00; wethers, \$5.00@5.25; mixed, \$4.00@4.75; ewes, \$4.50@4.85. Calves—\$4.00@4.75; down, Hogs—Yorkies, \$6.20@6.40; medium, \$5.50@5.80; pigs, \$5.50@5.80; rough, \$5.50@5.75; stags, \$4.25@4.75.

CINCINNATI—Wheat: No. 2 red, 75 1/2c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 43c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 35 1/2c. Rye—No. 2, 63 1/2c. Bulk meats—\$10.25. Hogs—\$2.50@2.75. Cattle—\$2.00@2.25. Sheep—\$2.50@2.75.

TOLEDO—Wheat, 75c; corn, 47 1/2c; oats, 35c; rye, 25c; cloverseed, \$3.28. Oil—North Lima, 90c; South Lima and Indiana, 85c.

NEW YORK—Wheat: No. 2 red, 78 1/4c. Corn—No. 2, 44 1/2c. Oats—Mixed, 38c.

REMEDY FOR DIVORCE EVIL

Comprehensive Measure Prepared to
Submit to Congress.

UNIFORMITY IS THE OBJECT

Heavy Penalty for Divorce Sharks Is
Recommended—Insanity Added to
Grounds for Divorce—Open Trials of
Divorce Cases with an Interim Be-
fore Divorcees May Marry Again.

Philadelphia, Oct. 24.—A draft of a proposed uniform marriage and divorce law, prepared by the special committee of the divorce congress, which met here last winter, will come up for consideration at the next session of the congress in this city, Nov. 13.

The proposed new act is divided into three chapters. The first consists of jurisdictional provisions; the second procedure, and the third general provisions and is entitled "An act regulating annulment of marriage and divorce."

While little or no change is made in the given causes for divorce, certain provisions of the new act evidently were made with a view of arresting the increasing demand for legal severance of marital bonds.

Under these stipulations secret or star chamber sessions for hearing divorce cases before masters or other representatives of the courts are done away with and "all hearings and trials shall be had before the court." * * *

Divorce, it is provided, shall be of two kinds—absolute and divorce from bed and board. Under the first classification the grounds shall be adultery, bigamy, conviction and sentence for crime, followed by two years' continual imprisonment; extreme cruelty, willful desertion and habitual drunkenness for two years.

The same causes will prevail in the second class, with the additional cause of "hopeless insanity of the husband."

Another enactment of the proposed new law prohibits the solicitation of a divorce case by advertisement, circular or otherwise, and prescribes for such an offense a fine of not more than \$1,000 and imprisonment not more than one year.

It is also provided that "a decree dissolving the marriage is so complete as to permit the remarriage of either party should not become operative until the lapse of a reasonable time after hearing or trial on the merits of the case."

The Wisconsin, Illinois and California rule of one year is recommended.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Heyman, a son.

Numerous cases of typhoid and scarlet fever are reported at Ubrichsville and Dennison.

Miss Eugenia Shepley and Miss Ella Zellers spent Sunday as guests of Dr. and Mrs. William Steele, at Navarre.

Mr. and Mrs. Karl Kruschnitsky and children have moved from Crystal Spring to No. 38 Wood street, this city.

Mrs. W. B. Kress and son, LeRoy Kress, left Wednesday morning for a week's visit with relatives in Ft. Wayne.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Taggart and family spent Sunday in Orrville at the home of Mrs. Taggart's parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Norris.

The village of Applecreek, after having no saloons for six years, has again voted to remain dry. The vote was: Wet, 62; dry, 74.

Stanley DeWitt, of Wayne county, adjudged insane, was brought to the Massillon state hospital by Sheriff Brown, Friday afternoon.

The funeral of the late Miss Margaret Swihart was held from the Reformed church at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. O. P. Foust officiating. Interment was made in the Richville cemetery.

Seventy-eight persons were killed in Ohio in September by the railroads. Two were passengers; eleven were struck at road crossings; twenty-seven were trespassers, and thirty-eight were employees.

Edward C. Mason, a former resident of Canton, was drowned at Silver lake, near Perry, N. Y., Monday. The accident was due to the capsizing of his boat while duck shooting. The body will be brought to Canton for burial.

According to statistics completed in the secretary of state's office, the sum of \$7,560.35 was paid out in jury fees in Stark county for the year ending June 30, divided as follows: Grand jury, \$1,090; criminal and civil cases, \$6,470.35.

A number of the clerks at the Hamburger Company's store gave a surprise party in honor of Miss Laura Basinger at the latter's residence in North street Tuesday evening. Refreshments were served from well filled baskets brought by the guests.

A dispatch from Columbus says that it is more than probable that Governor Harris will postpone naming a successor to the late Captain Crawford as a member of the state board of public works until after election. There are twenty-one applicants for the position, which pays \$5,300 a year.

The family of John Mitchell, agent of a Chicago packing company, at Bucyrus, were seriously poisoned by eating canned sausage. All the members of the family who partook of the sausage were stricken and for a time their condition was very grave. They are now that to be out of danger.

Six hundred and eighty votes were cast at the Beal local option election at Salineville, Tuesday, the "dry's" winning by fifty-three votes. The "wets" allege that the notice given of the election was illegal and a contest in court is probable. The "dry's" paraded the town after the election.

The teacher of the Oak Park school gave a china shower in honor of Miss Mary Schnierle at the latter's residence in West Main street, Tuesday evening. Miss Schnierle will conclude her work as a teacher at the Oak Park school on Friday. Her marriage to Mr. Albert Ludwig will occur in the near future.

Miss Nellie Drake and Mr. Gilbert Bash, both of this city, were married at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening by the Rev. A. R. Chapman. Only immediate relatives witness the ceremony. Miss Lillian Bash, sister of the groom, was bridesmaid, and Roy Drake was best man. Supper was served at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, in North street. Mr. and Mrs. Bash left Wednesday morning for a short wedding trip.

S. O. Killinger, a Wheeling & Lake Erie conductor, was quite painfully injured in the west end yards this afternoon. He was seated in the cupola of the caboose attached to his train when the air was suddenly applied, bringing the train to a quick stop. Killinger was thrown to the floor of the car and his back injured. Dr. Osborne was called and gave him attention. He was later sent to his home in Toledo.—Norwalk Herald.

Ed. Oesch, formerly a patient at the Massillon asylum, but who has been at his home near Alliance for some time, became in such a condition mentally that it was best to have him returned to the institution. Captain Oswalt took charge of Oesch at the square in Mt. Union about 9 o'clock Monday night and he was kept in the city jail during the remainder of the night. An attendant from Massillon will come after the man.—Alliance Leader.

David L. St. John, a prominent coal dealer of Canton, died Tuesday evening, aged 78 years. Mr. St. John was

formerly a resident of this city, moving from here to Canton in 1882. He is survived by his wife and three children. The deceased was a member of the Masonic order and the Odd Fellows. Funeral services will be held at the residence Thursday afternoon at 2:30 and will be in charge of the I. O. O. F. Interment will be made in West Java cemetery.

Miss Ruth Davies, daughter of Mrs. Anna Davies, and Charles Stever, of Canal Dover, were quietly married at the home of the bride, 112 North Hill street, at 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The Rev. D. Webber, of Canal Dover, performed the ceremony. The bride's gown was of French lawn and lace over white silk. She carried white roses. After the ceremony a wedding supper, was served at one long table, which was handsomely decorated. Mr. and Mrs. Stever left Tuesday evening on a short wedding trip and on their return will live in Canal Dover.

A friend of L. P. Ohlinger who saw the former Wooster banker at the Ohio penitentiary at Columbus, recently says Mr. Ohlinger is looking better recently than he did for a long time back. Besides being a clerk in the hospital where he was allowed many liberties, he was also promoted to "trusty" short time back, and is allowed to go in and out of the big prison at will, as his duties require. Mr. Ohlinger attends church every Sabbath. While nothing is absolutely known about the matter, it is that that it will not be a great while until the former banker will be dismissed from the Ohio prison on parole.—Wooster Republican.

THE DEATHS OF TWO DAYS.

A Former Resident Dies in Canton.

E. W. PAUL, AGED 37 YEARS.

Mr. Paul Died of Pneumonia at His Home in Canton—Mrs. Margaret Swihart Died Sunday Night—Other Deaths.

Edward William Paul, aged 37 years, a former resident of Massillon, died at his home in Canton at 7 o'clock Sunday evening. Death was due to pneumonia from which Mr. Paul had suffered but a short time. The deceased is survived by his wife and five small children. He is also survived by six brothers, Albert, Henry, Otto, Gustave and Frank Paul, of Massillon, John Paul, of Cleveland, and two sisters, Mrs. Joseph Kett, of Pittsburgh, and Miss Ella Paul, of this city. The funeral will be held from St. Joseph's church, in Canton, at 8:30 o'clock Wednesday morning. Mr. Paul was born in Massillon, and had been a resident of Canton for about ten years. He was employed as a printer by the Enterprise Printing Company, in Canton, and was a member of Typograph Union No. 210. Interment will be made in St. Joseph's cemetery, Canton.

MISS MARGARET SWIHART.

Miss Margaret Swihart, aged 57 years, died at the home of William Swihart, in East Oak street, from the infirmities of old age, Sunday night. The deceased was born in Pennsylvania, but had lived in Massillon and vicinity for about sixty years. She is survived by one brother in Coshocton. The funeral will be held from the home of William Swihart at 12:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, and from the First Reformed church at 1 o'clock, the Rev. O. P. Foust officiating. Interment will be made in the Richville cemetery.

JULIA DILLON.

Julia Dillon, aged 2 years, died at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dillon, 28 Terrace street, at 8:30 o'clock Monday morning, of cholera infantum. The funeral will be held from St. Joseph's church at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, the Rev. Father Reuter officiating. Interment will be made in St. Joseph's cemetery.

FRANK IGNATZ OEHLL.

Frank Ignatz Oehl, aged 76 years, died at the family residence, 234 North street, at 1 o'clock Monday morning. Death was due to stroke of apoplexy. The deceased is survived by a wife, three sons and seven daughters. They are Joseph, Frank and Andrew Oehl, Mrs. Lizzie Hemel, Mrs. Barbara Lung, Mrs. Katherine Yost, Mrs. Carrie Thomas, Mrs. Mary Miller, Mrs. Sophia Oser and Miss Theresa Oehl, of Massillon. The funeral will be held from St. Mary's church at 8:30 o'clock Wednesday morning.

MRS. BARBARA MILLER.

Mrs. Barbara Miller, wife of John Miller, died at her home east of Navarre Sunday night of the infirmities of age. Mrs. Miller was 88 years old. She is survived by seven children. The funeral will take place from the residence at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning and later a service will be held in the U. B. church at Navarre. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

CONDITION IS STILL CHAOTIC

Mining Situation is Full of Perplexities.

GREAT SCARCITY OF COAL CARS

The Miners Have Not Formally Accepted the Rule Naming a Penalty for Loading Dirty Coal—Operators May Lose Orders.

The mining situation in the Massillon district remains in a chaotic condition with the operators, the miners and the railroad companies sadly at odds. The operators say they are unable to obtain sufficient cars to keep the mines in operation. The miners have not announced their acceptance of the rule agreed upon a few weeks ago relative to the penalty to be inflicted upon a miner found guilty of loading dirty coal. Some of the operators having mines in this and other districts say that their mines in other districts are receiving plenty of cars at the expense of the Massillon mines.

Inquiry on Monday showed that cars were placed at the mines on Sunday and with the mines may be operated until Tuesday noon. Unless more cars are distributed on Tuesday the mines must close down. The chaotic condition with reference to cars placed at the mines on Sunday to run less than two days and no more cars during the remainder of the week. This condition does not hold good with every operator in the district, as some of the mines have been worked on an average of about five days a week.

This seeming discrimination is the cause of the present trouble. In this particular the struggle is between the operators and the railroad companies. The only intermediary which seems able to bring about an adjustment of the difficulty is the state railroad commission.

Preceding the unveiling came a parade of military and civic organizations and an immense crowd was present to witness the ceremony.

Senator Foraker's address was a review of the life of General Gibson, his service as a soldier naturally being dwelt on at greatest length, and upon this the senator quoted from one of General Gibson's commanders:

"Let it be said that no state furnished a more efficient regiment than the Forty-ninth Ohio; and no regiment in the service had a more capable or efficient colonel than the brave and gallant Gibson."

In summing up the life of Gibson Senator Foraker said: "A statesman and orator, who actively participated in the fiercest political strife the country has ever experienced—a soldier who fought for his convictions in one of the bloodiest civil wars the world has ever witnessed—and who was, therefore, in both peace and war a leading antagonist of all those of his neighbors and countrymen who chanced to oppose his views, could hardly expect, even in the closing days of his life to be universally esteemed, and yet that was the precise truth as to General Gibson.

When the contentions were all over and the situation was cleared of passion and prejudice, all could see—his veriest enemy as well as his most ardent friend—that he had borne himself throughout all his long career like a true and noble knight; that while he had fearlessly spoken and valiantly fought in support of his views, yet in all there was only love of country and patriotic devotion to duty, without any malice or any kind of unwholesomeness of that toward any human being.

"His whole aim was to uphold our government, improve our institutions and uplift humanity. At no time was there any selfish shot of himself. His thoughts were all the while for others. Altho the whole great army rang with praise for his bravery and his countless deeds of daring, yet he saw only the heroism of his comrades and not one word of praise for himself ever escaped him. It is appointed to all men once to die, but to only a few to live afterward in the hearts of their fellowmen. Most men pass away and are soon forgotten—the times and places that once knew them knowing them no more forever. But now and then there comes in the endless procession one whose fortune it is to become so enshrined in the hearts of others that he lives on beyond the grave. Such an one was General Gibson. He is dead; yet he lives. He lives not only in heaven with the redeemed, but here on earth, where for generations to come the lessons of his life will be studied and emulated by the children of men."

KICKED BY A MULE.

Harold Vincent Dies Two Hours Later at Brewster.

While caring for his team of mules at Brewster, Sunday, Harold Vincent, a teamster employed on the cutoff, was kicked in the stomach by one of the animals. Two hours later he died, altho Drs. Shepler and Steel did all that medical aid could render.

Vincent, who was about thirty years old, lived somewhere in Maryland, but his relatives are unknown. He had been engaged as a teamster by S. Capenhaver, of Brewster, who had the contract for making the big cut. Undertaker Hug took the body to Navarre. Efforts will be made to find some of his friends.

MONUMENT TO GEN. GIBSON.

Great Crowd at Tiffin to Witness Unveiling.

AN ADDRESS BY FORAKER.

Ohio Pays Tribute to the Memory of One of Her Famous Sons, a Brave Soldier, Brilliant Orator and Able Statesman.

Tiffin, O., Oct. 24.—An heroic statue of General William Henry Gibson, famous as colonel of the Forty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, and later widely known as a leading Republican campaign orator, was unveiled here today by his grandsons, Gibson and Shannon Bradfield, under the auspices of the state of Ohio, whose chief executive, Andrew L. Harris, and senior United States Senator Joseph B. Foraker were the orators of the occasion.

In that section reports received at the Chinese legation show that not a single Chinese newspaper favors the emigration of Chinese to Panama, as the experiences of those who went there for the French canal company are still fresh in the minds of the people.

The Chinese were unable to withstand the conditions then existing, and it is said that about seventy-five per cent of those who went there died.

This mortality was due largely to the unhealthy sanitary surroundings then prevailing on the isthmus, which, however, have been vastly improved under the American administration of affairs.

Petitions from Chinese residents in Peru, San Francisco and at Panama have been sent to the government at Pekin asking that it refuse its sanction to any proposition to permit contract laborers to go from China to Panama. Thus far, however, the Chinese authorities have remained entirely passive in the matter and have not made any representations to the United States.

William Scheffler, and six small children. The funeral will be held from the residence at 10 o'clock Friday afternoon and at 1:30 o'clock from St. Paul's church, the Rev. L. H. Burry officiating. Mrs. Scheffler was born in Prussia and came to Massillon in 1888. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

OBITUARY.

RUTH E. SCHNEIDER.

Ruth E. Schneider, aged 6 months, died at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Schneider, 27 Richville avenue, at 6:30 o'clock Wednesday morning. Death was due to acute indigestion. The funeral will be held from the residence at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, the Rev. J. W. Kerns, pastor of the Christian church, officiating. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

JOHN SIROTACK.

John Sirotack, aged 1 year, died at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Sirotack, 49 Jones street, Tuesday night. The funeral was held from the residence at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, the Rev. Luther Coffman officiating. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

CHINESE COOLIES.

Are Not in Favor of Working on Isthmian Canal.

Washington, Oct. 24.—The officers of the Isthmian canal commission are busily engaged in examining the proposals recently submitted by contracting firms for furnishing Chinese labor for work on the canal at Panama.

Some doubt is expressed whether contractors will be able to carry out any contract which may be awarded for supplying coolie labor. The Isthmian commission, desires that any laborers sent to the isthmus shall come from the southern provinces of China.

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FOREIGN MINISTER DEAD.

President and Cabinet Attend the Funeral.

Washington, Oct. 24.—(By Associated Press)—With full diplomatic honors, the funeral service of Jorge Munoz, late minister from Guatemala to the United States, who died here last Saturday, was held in St. Matthew's Catholic church today. President Roosevelt, several members of his cabinet, prominent army and navy officers and several members of the supreme court attended.

MARRIED AT CANTON.

Groom Assistant Supervisor at State Hospital.

Canton, Oct. 24.—Charles A. Naman, assistant supervisor of the state hospital at Massillon, and Miss Essie B. Hall, a nurse at the same institution, were married Monday afternoon by the Rev. F. C. Nau at his home. After a visit at Conneaut Lake, Pa., Mr. and Mrs. Naman will make their home at Massillon.

Roscoe McCullough has returned from Columbus, where he made arrangements for two Republican meetings that will be held in this county, one at Alliance and the other at Massillon. The meeting at Massillon will be held Saturday night and will be addressed by the Hon. Warren G. Harding, of Marion, and Congressman Kennedy.

On Thursday, November 1, Commissioner James R. Garfield and Attorney General Wade Ellis will address a meeting in Alliance. Both meetings promise to be enthusiastic rallies.

Captain Edward Reigler, of No. 2 hose house, will not be at his post of duty for the next thirty days, for Mayor Turpitt suspended him for that period of time Wednesday morning.

The captain, who has had charge of the house for a number of years, was charged with disobeying the orders of his superiors and being very abusive to the men under him.

Low Rates California

single and round trip via Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Consult our agents before purchasing tickets.

Farmer Hayseed's operetta at Amphion hall Thursday, October 25. Ten cents at the door.

HIP BROKEN IN MINE.

James Loddian injured by a Sudden Fall of Coal.

Navarre, Oct. 24.—James Loddian had his hip broken by a fall of coal in the Fox mine near Navarre at 9 o'clock this morning. Two physicians were summoned and the injured man was brought to his home. He has a wife and several children. Loddian was slightly injured in the same mine about six weeks ago. He is 50 years of age and is expected to recover.

About twenty-five friends of Miss Bertha Shetler gave her a china shower Monday evening in what is to be her home after her marriage to Mr. Joseph Markley, which is to occur at the U. B. church Thursday evening. Refreshments were served. The gifts were handsome and numerous.



One of the necessities of the farm home is an accessible and convenient clothesline, especially during the cold weather.

The more attractive the immediate vicinity of the back door is made by throwing table scraps and dish water the more friendly will the chickens, cats and stray dogs become. The invitation is too attractive to resist.

Some people claim that parsley cannot be grown successfully in the house during the winter, as it becomes infested with insects. However, the leaves carefully washed and dried can be kept and are good to use in flavoring soups.

As a result of orders lately issued by James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, no canned meats which do not fully conform to the inspection label can be accepted by the railroads for interstate commerce. It begins to look very much as if Uncle Sam meant business when he enacted the recent pure food law.

Like some other institutions of long standing, the popularity of the county fair has reached its zenith and now is somewhat diminishing. People still attend the fair, but more to have a day off and a general good time with their friends than for what they may learn and see. The novelty has passed, and with it some of the spirit of rivalry and enthusiasm.

What can exceed the comfort, cheer and hospitality of the farm homestead when the cool days come on with the bright blossoms in the windows, the soft glow of the evening lamp, the cheerful sparkle and roar of the fire, the tempting fragrance of the supper and, above all, the gay frolic of the children? And the nicest part of it all is the fact that there is no sham about it. It is all real and honestly afforded.

We know an orchardist who has been greatly troubled with grasshoppers this year who is going to raise a hundred turkeys next season chiefly with the idea in view of having them range over his orchard and keep this pest in check. A number of newly set trees in the writer's orchard are dead this fall as a result of having the leaves entirely stripped from them by grasshoppers, while the damage done by them to ripe apples has been considerable.

There are portions of the corn belt where the chief topic of conversation the past season touching this crop has been the ravages of the corn root worm. A resident of such a locality told us recently that in one field which he examined early in September 50 per cent of the stalks inspected were affected by the worm, while in another it was found in all, although there was no outward evidence of the presence of the worm in every case. The only remedy for this pest seems to be a systematic crop rotation.

A leading eastern horticulturist is reported as saying that as long as the orchard continues in a thrifty condition and raises profitable crops it is not in need of fertilizers, but when the trees show signs of impoverishment, then something should be done. We do not know of the standing of this authority in his home state, but it strikes one that the time to fertilize the orchard is before it begins to show signs of a lack of fertilizing. In other words, it is better to keep the orchard from getting sick than it is to restore it to normal condition after it is run down.

There is no one of the faculties in children that should be more closely watched by parents than that of the eyesight. It is all too often the case that defects which develop in the growing child, accompanied by severe headaches, are not given proper attention, and as a result conditions which might have been removed by providing proper glasses become permanent, entailing an expense and proving a handicap from which one is never free. If the child in the home complains of eye and headache, there is something the matter, and the cause should be removed as soon as possible.

We once heard of a real decent young man—educated, too—who went to work on a farm during the hot, sticky season. Naturally he was very tired and dry after working all day in the field. It had been used in days past after a hard day, and putting on fresh and though old. He thought, "At this place, Having a conclusion, he sought for a place to rest, he might use a large family, he might use it not ease the situation, a small house he waited until dusk. As a last resort he waited until dusk. As a last resort he waited until dusk. Behind the straw stack, this slide out too often to be contended with the farm home. It seems a pitch in to be able to keep clean when one is so inclined that way.

Few people realize that one quart of milk has the same nutritive value as three-fourths of a pound of steak. Many do not use milk as a food, but as a drink.

This is the time when you want to get things snugged up for winter. All water pipes used to convey water during the winter should be well covered before the first cold blast comes on.

When bees are kept for honey or for work in the orchard they become as property, and the owner is responsible for any damage done by them. This is necessary for the protection of the bees as well as the neighbors.

Out in Arizona, where irrigation supplies rainfall, a good ten acre farm is worth one ten times that size farther east, and there is just about one-tenth as much civilization out there too. We really find all the good things in one place.

Little trouble is experienced in keeping the boy on the farm who wins substantial prizes in corn growing contests. The success he attains in such contests is all the evidence that is needed to prove that he is interested in agriculture, and this, after all, is the key to the situation.

Some time before it freezes up a supply of clean sand should be put in the cellar in which to pack the carrots, turnips and other root crops of the garden. Stored in this way they will keep crisp and fresh for mouths and come out in almost as good condition as if taken from the garden.

If fish which contain too large a per cent of oil, such as whitefish, lake trout, etc., an objectionable feature to some, are baked on a piece of clean pine board, much of the oil will be absorbed in cooking, while the woody flavor which the fish will absorb from the pine will give it a desirable taste.

As a rule, it is inadvisable to try to raise a type of corn in the northern part of the corn belt which one has to reach above his chest to husk. Where the stalks bear their ears higher than this it not only causes inconvenience in husking, but indicates a likelihood that such corn does not mature sufficiently early to escape the frost.

While the statement of the scientist is to the effect that frosts have nothing to do with the coloring of the autumn leaves, it was very noticeable on the 22d day of September that, with no frost to date, every bush and tree still wore its June-time dress of dark green. While the leaf coloring is doubtless due to chemical changes in the leaf itself, may it not be that frosts tend to superinduce these conditions?

Fowls as well as horses and cattle need exercise. One way to give them this is to make them do a little scratching for a living—in other words, don't place their food too conveniently or pay too much attention to them. They seem to know that they have a supper time, and they stand around and wait instead of getting out and doing a little scratching on their own account. Otherwise they get dumpy and fail to maintain a good healthy condition.

There is much to be commended in the plan followed by a good many farmers in allowing the good wife to have for her own all the money made from the chickens and turkeys which may be raised on the farm. If she should get every cent of it, she would be only getting what she has in nine cases out of ten earned, but yet a great deal less than she would be entitled to under an equitable division of the proceeds derived from the management of the farm.

In view of the fact that oat straw if cut at the proper time and properly stacked has a fodder value of about one-third that of good timothy hay it is at once apparent that the careless method which is followed by many farmers in stacking the straw and the subsequent indifferent way of utilizing it involve a definite and considerable loss. In the case mentioned, as with some other products of the farm, the best use can be got from them only when stock is kept on the farm in generous quantities.

Three things are to be considered in permitting the immigrant to come into our country. They are physique, destination and the presence or absence of disease. Those of weak constitutions flock to the large cities, where they herd together in the tenement, not only polluting the already bad air, but also aggravating the crowded and poverty stricken conditions, while those of the more rugged and hardy frames scatter over the broad and fertile prairies, where they make homes and build cities and become actual as well as nominal citizens. The latter class are not only welcomed, but encouraged to locate within our borders.

Many things combine today to help him who would till the soil and live close to the heart of nature. Uncle Sam is most generous in sending out researches, reports and general information along agricultural lines, and many there are who show their appreciation by the good use they make of the knowledge sent out. Especially valuable to the settler or to one who contemplates settling in a new country are the pamphlets descriptive of soil, climate and general conditions which are published. The information thus furnished, if properly heeded, might be the means of saving one a bad move and expense, or, on the other hand, it might lead to a move which would change one's condition from poverty and debt to wealth and influence.

AN OLD TIME HARVEST.

While highly developed farm machinery has robbed harvest time of the bulk of its hard work and immensely simplified its operations, there seems to have been lost in this rapid substitution of inanimate machinery for human hands much of the sentiment which used to be attached to the old time harvest, with its service of praise and thanksgiving to an all wise God for his goodness in sending bountiful crops to cheer the tillers of the soil. Such a service as the one mentioned is quaintly portrayed in Blackmore's "Lorna Doone," one of the finest and sweetest stories of country life ever written. Here is narrated how, when the grain was ready to cut, a procession composed of the leading farmers of the neighborhood, each accompanied by the members of his family, his hired men and maidens, led by the parson, wearing gown and cassock, with the parish Bible in his hand and a sickle strapped to his back, marched to the field first to be cut. Here after the gate was opened the parson uttered a brief invocation and read appropriate verses from the parish Bible, after which he laid the Bible down and "three good swipes he cut of corn and laid them right end onward." When this was done the proprietors of the farm entered the field, and both united in the following: "Thank the Lord, for all his mercies and these the first fruits of his band." After a second reading of the psalms by the parson, the men with sickles began the real harvest operations. Thus the work progressed, accompanied by much feasting and drinking, until evening, when there was a special harvest supper. At its close all joined in the Exmoor harvest song, of which the following stanzas are the first verse and its chorus:

The corn, oh, the corn; 'tis the ripening of the corn.
Go under the door, my lad, and look beneath the earth, where the corn is growing.
Thou canst see beyond the wood rick, how it is yellow.
'Tis the harvesting of wheat, and the barley must be shorn.
CHORUS.
The corn, oh, the corn, and the yellow, mellow corn!
Here's to the corn, with the cups upon the board!
We've been reaping all the day, and we'll reap again the morn.
And fetch it home to mow yard, and then we'll thank the Lord!

Similar verses dedicated to the wheat, barley and oats are also sung, each having a chorus of its own. In such manner centuries ago did these simple minded English folk celebrate their harvest time and render thanks for its bounties.

A WORD TO HOME SEEKERS.

A precaution that would save home seekers many trials and great loss of time and money would be a careful investigation into the meteorological record of the new country in which he contemplates settling—in other words, the record of temperature and rainfall. While there are rare instances where the temperature and rainfall of a country may seem to have undergone a permanent change, it is quite safe to assume that drought, heat and windstorms which may have prevailed in any portion of the country in the past may prevail again, and it is but exercising good sense to count upon a recurrence of such conditions as not only within the limit of possibility, but quite likely. To be somewhat more explicit, we seriously question, even in view of an abundant rainfall for several years past, the wisdom of settling in those portions of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas or Texas which lie west of the one hundredth meridian, commonly known as the agricultural dead line. While the business of grazing has been and is today conducted with profit west of this line and while of late years, due to abundant rainfall, tilled crops have yielded a good return, the raising of them involves too much risk, as the time is almost sure to come when there will be a repetition of the drought and hot winds of past years, when settlers will be compelled to abandon their holdings. In the matter of climate what has been may be again, and it is well to take this fact into account.

In view of the fact that oat straw if cut at the proper time and properly stacked has a fodder value of about one-third that of good timothy hay it is at once apparent that the careless method which is followed by many farmers in stacking the straw and the subsequent indifferent way of utilizing it involve a definite and considerable loss. In the case mentioned, as with some other products of the farm, the best use can be got from them only when stock is kept on the farm in generous quantities.

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NEW DIETETIC THEORY.

Made Good or Bad by Food, Says Bishop Fallows.

ADVOCATES SCIENTIFIC FEEDING.

Virtue or Vice Can Be Fed Into Children, Argues Famous Churchman. Pastry, Cake, Pickles and Impure Candy Sure Prelude to Perdition. Claims Food Given Child Determines Future Man.

A brown bread egg sandwich for the Latin student and cereal salads for the kindergartener.

These are some of the propositions in the new dietetic philosophy expounded by Bishop Samuel Fallows of the Reformed Episcopal church, says a Chicago dispatch. The first announcement was made in a sermon by Bishop Fallows on the topic, "My People Are Perishing For Lack of Knowledge."

"There are more children literally starving in well to do families than there are in the homes of the really poor," said Bishop Fallows. "If every child was scientifically fed we'd have no moral baseness, no mental depravity, no spiritual ignorance.

"Feed the children for their needs; feed the little ones scientifically."

Here, according to the plan of Bishop Fallows, is a list of the good foods, classified according to the needs of all kinds and conditions of children:

For the thin, anaemic genius two generations ahead of his age, a milk diet, fat meat and plenty of butter.

For the stout lad who can whip the teacher, but can't do long division, beans, well baked; apples, boiled rice and cereals.

For the thin girl that giggles at everything, but gags at spelling words like "deceit," a glass of "milk and cream, beans and a slice of brown bread buttered thickly."

For the model boy of the class that is just too good to live, pie, candy, pickles and hard doughnuts.

(Bishop Fallows says if anything will incite to crime it is a diet like that.)

For the nervous girl whose health is breaking down, rice, eggs, brown bread, good butter, fat meat and apples.

Would you be virtuous?

Here in a word or in a list, then, are the foods to which you must cling. Stick to a diet like this, says the famous churchman, and the world is yours:

BREAKFAST.
Cereal, Milk (pure).
Brown Bread and Pure Butter.
Rice, Fruit.

LUNCH.
Baked Beans, Potatoes.
Egg Sandwich (Brown Bread).
Milk, Cocoa or Chocolate.

DINNER.
Soup, Plenty of fish, Rice.
Meat (the fatter the better). Potatoes.
Salads (all are good).
Fruit.
Milk, Cocoa or Chocolate.

If you want to induce crime, if you want everything good to leave your nature or any one else's nature, here, says Dr. Fallows, are the foods that bring about that result: Pie, pickles, cake, doughnuts, impure candy, cream puffs, pastry of any kind.

There'll be little chance for you if you eat this, says the bishop.

"When I was superintendent of instruction in Wisconsin, a good many years ago," said he, "I studied the effects of food upon the students."

"I believe—in fact, I am certain—that food given to the child determines more than anything else the future man. A child that is fed improperly will live improperly. Virtue can be fed into a growing child, and by the same reasoning vice can be fed into children through their stomachs."

Keeping the Navy Up to Date.

United States naval officers do not admit that the monster battleships planned by Great Britain and Italy are necessarily more effective than warships of the Connecticut, Louisiana, Michigan and South Carolina types, says Harper's Weekly. Now that fuller details have reached the United States regarding the Cuniberti battleship, with which Italy expects to outclass the Dreadnought, there is less disposition than ever to overestimate the importance of Italy's move. The assumption that the biggest battleship can whip one of a few hundred tons smaller leaves out of account the matter of seamanship, brains, courage, marksman ship and relative efficiency. American warships may not be as big as the biggest, but in personnel and equipment they equal anything afloat. Our newest warships have a steaming radius of 5,000 miles, much greater than that of any other battleship afloat. This is a very important element in the fighting efficiency of all war vessels and one in which the large English and Italian battleships are likely to fall.

Odorous Limburger His Aim. Limburger cheese stinks of its loud odor, limburger that smells like sweet, new churched June butter, that is what. Dairy and Food Commissioner Emery is going to have cheesemakers of Wisconsin produce in the future, says a Madison (Wis.) special dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald. The commissioner says he is convinced from a long series of experiments just completed by State Chemist Fisheg that the awful odor of Limburger cheese is caused by dirt and filth in the milk and utensils used in the manufacture of the product. If Limburger can be made under absolutely clean conditions it will have a fragrant, appetizing odor like that of fine creamy butter, Commissioner Emery believes. If the commissioner's theory is correct it will mean the revolutionizing of the Limburger cheese industry in Wisconsin.

MERCHANT A SPY.

Salem Business Man Betrayed His Associates.

Salem, O., Oct. 24.—A queer suit, involving Salem men, is being heard in common pleas court in Lisbon. G. M. Fink, a shoe merchant, is suing the Columbiana County Telephone Company for services which he says he rendered in the fall of 1903, when the Salem Business Association was on the verge of boycotting the telephone company. Fink, a member of the association, alleged that he had contracted with the telephone company to keep it informed as to the progress of the association's secret action and to plead in behalf of the company whenever possible. He now sues for \$400 for his services.

The filing of the suit created a lot of talk in Salem and the association promptly gave Fink a vote of censure for his alleged disloyalty to the organization, after which he withdrew his membership.

EIGHT PERSONS INJURED.

Street Car Dashed to Pieces at Chagrin Falls.

Cleveland, Oct. 24.—(By Associated Press)—Eight men were injured, one perhaps fatally, in a wreck on the Eastern Ohio traction line near Chagrin Falls today. A special car bound west carrying eleven persons, ten of whom were employees of the road, dashed at a steep grade at a terrific speed. The body of the car was thrown from the trucks, burying those on board in a mass of wreckage. The accident was due to wet rails. A. G. Taylor, the conductor, may die.

Washington, Oct. 24.—(By Associated Press)—The People's Saving bank of this city was closed today by order of the controller of the currency. The assets and liabilities are given as \$10,000.

WASHINGTON BANK CLOSED.

The following is the paying price in Massillon, Thursday, October 25, '06.

Country butter, per lb. 18-22

Old Chicks, dressed per lb. 13

Spring Chickens, dressed per lb. 16

Spring Chickens, live per lb. 10

Potatoes, per bushel 40

Apples per bushel 30

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

Wheat 70

Hay, loose, per ton 39 to \$10

Hay, baled, per ton 39 to \$10

New Oats 35

New Corn per bushel 40

New Canola bushel 40</

The Massillon Independent

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MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THURSDAY OCTOBER 25, 1906

Almost every organization, religious, political or social, is afflicted with members who have more zeal than common sense. The women suffragists who made spectacles of themselves at the opening of the English parliament furnish an example of this kind.

It will be well to remember during the next ten days or so that no congress but a Republican congress can be counted upon to work in harmony with a Republican President. There are Democrats as well as Republicans in Ohio who are thoroughly convinced that the welfare of the country calls for the carrying out of the Roosevelt doctrines, and this being so, there should be no doubt as to the result of the voting in this state on November 6. A careful examination of conditions existing in all the Ohio congressional districts made by John T. Bourke, the Cleveland Leader's political specialist, shows that the Republicans will carry sixteen of the twenty-one. The Democrats are sure of only one district. Four are in doubt. There is no reason, therefore, why this state should not roll up some splendid Republican majorities if voters shake off all apathy and go to work.

The report made by Miss Mary Van Kleeck for the College Settlement in New York, in conjunction with several organizations of women workers, tells how thousands of women and young girls employed in the factories of the state are already working overtime to turn out articles for the Christmas trade. Altho this is in open violation of existing statutes, the fifty inspectors who are trying to watch 78,000 factories are pretty much at sea. In paper box factories the girls work from 7:45 a. m. until 8 at night, with half an hour for lunch and no time for supper. At 4:30 on Saturday they stop in order that the \$2 50-a-week cleaners may clean the machinery. They frequently work on Sunday, and would be discharged if they refused to work overtime. In cigar factories women work from 7 a. m. until 7 p. m., with fifteen minutes for lunch. Meantime the public awaits with interest the decision of the supreme court on the new law restricting the hours of women's work in factories.

The United States bureau of labor has issued a report on the cost of living, wages and hours of labor, covering a sixteen-year period beginning with 1890 and ending with 1905. The figuring shows that altho the prices of many staple commodities have gone up, the purchasing power for the average wage for a shorter week's work has risen appreciably. For instance, comparing the average wage per hour in 1905 with that of 1894, it appears that there has been an increase of 21.5 per cent, while the average number of hours' work per week has decreased 3.9. Thus these figures show that the average wage earner with shorter hours makes 16.7 per cent more than he did in 1894. The estimate of the cost of food is based upon the average family consumption in 2,567 working men's families. According to this, the price of food has increased 12.7 above 1890 and 9.8 per cent above 1894. Thus the average wages would seem to purchase 7.7 percent more food in 1905 than in 1894 and 18 more than in 1890. At the same time these statistics show that the number employed has increased 42 per cent over 1894 and 49 over 1890. Thus the total amount paid in wages has been increased 65.7 per cent since 1894.

Uncle Joe Cannon continues to believe in his boom. Proof of this confidence appears in his sudden discovery of ancestors. "I always believed I had a few," says Uncle Joe, and continues:

"I knew that on my mother's side they were Quakers. On my father's side they were Irish and English, with a strange strain of Low Dutch or Holland. Well, one of these men got after me, and I found out from what he said that in the last one hundred and fifty years I had a great many ancestors. Some of them could not read or write when they came to this country. They came over to better their conditions, and thank God they did come. If they had not come I guess there would have been a little of me in Ireland, a little bit in England, and a little bit in the Low Countries, in Germany, and a little bit in France. I do not know where the other bits would

have been scattered, because that is as far as I got."

This is all good for Uncle Joe and offers pointers to other aspiring candidates as well. There are additional strains to be mentioned in considering ourselves racially and every strain might capture a certain number of votes.

RELATIVES FOUND.

Father of Harold Vincent Will Reach Navarre Today.

Navarre, Oct. 23.—The body of Harold Vincent, who was kicked by a mule at Brewster on Sunday evening and died two hours later, is now in the care of Julius Hug, the undertaker, awaiting the arrival of his father, who will reach Navarre today. Mr. Vincent was a Maryland man, was unmarried and was 38 years old.

Miss Viola Goshorn, of the Carnegie Steel Company, of Pittsburgh, is spending a few days with her father, A. W. Goshorn, and friends at Canton. George Leininger is now located in the Bethlehem square with his barber shop.

The C. M. B. A. will hold its meeting in the Herwick hall in Rochester square.

The O. U. A. M. will work the degree of Industry on two candidates Tuesday evening. A large attendance is looked for by the team.

A party of Navarre people attended the Armory theater at Massillon, on last Sunday evening. They all report the moving pictures and the illustrated songs good, but the street car service was bad.

D. A. Moskoff, the druggist, is the new ticket agent at Navarre for the street car line.

Mrs. John Mays, widow of the man who was killed on the Wheeling & Lake Erie at Smithfield, Jefferson county, on Sunday, past thru Navarre on Monday evening on her way home to Strasburg from a visit among friends in Cleveland.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

West Brookfield, Oct. 23.—The Misses Florence and Mamie Kraft were visitors at Navarre on Sunday.

Thomas Kiester, of Massillon, visited his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Switzer, in Brookfield, over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Garver and family visited at the home of the latter's brother in Canton on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Friend spent Sunday at Manchester.

Mrs. John Keifer and Mrs. Bennett are spending a few days at Pigeon Run.

Miss Margery Henry, of Massillon, visited the Misses Anna and Gertrude McConnell Sunday afternoon.

Miss Florence Kitskey, Miss Edna Borrell and Miss Cunningham spent Sunday in Canton.

Albert Dewey, of Massillon, formerly of Mansfield, was a visitor in Brookfield on Sunday.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Yohn, a son.

Mr. and Mrs. George Huwig are moving to Brookfield from Miller Hill today.

West Brookfield, Oct. 24—Earl Borrell is on the sick list.

Hiram Friend was called to Green-town on business Tuesday.

John Brant went to Canton to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law, Edward Paul, today.

The Misses Mamie Kornbaumer, Eva Garver and Katherine Radel have returned to Brookfield, after a visit with friends at Navarre.

ELTON.

Elton, Oct. 24.—Farmers are busy husking corn.

Cem Galatin finished sawing lumber in U. G. Shetler's woods last week and will move his mill to Justus in the near future.

A large crowd of people attended the pupils' institute last Friday night and were well entertained.

The lecture to be given by the Rev. Mr. Keyes in the M. E. church Monday evening, October 29, will begin at 7 p. m. A large number of tickets have been sold, which shows that an unusual interest is taken here in this popular and instructive lecture.

WEST LEBANON.

West Lebanon, Oct. 24.—Mrs. Card, daughter and grandsons are visiting friends in Cleveland.

Miss Grace Olinger has been the guest of Mt. Hope friends for the past few days.

Work on the new railroad east of town is making rapid progress the last few days.

There are a few cases of typhoid fever north of town.

A number of people from this place expect to attend the lecture by the Rev. Dr. Keyes, of Cleveland, at the McFarren church Monday evening, October 29.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, October 22, 1906:

ADRS.
James, Mrs. William Rogers, Miss May
MRS. Nancy W. dipan, Mrs. G. C.
MEN.
Taylor, E. S.
Dutchess, E. E.
Persons calling for the above named letters will please advise.

Sweet cider and pumpkin pie after the operetta at Amphiion hall Thursday, October 25, ten cents extra.

It pays to live our want column.

R. H. DAY WILL BE CHAIRMAN

UTES ON THE WARPATH.

Railroads are Rushing Troops to the Front.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 24.—That the war department considers the Indian war scare in Wyoming as very grave is shown by the fact that Major General A. W. Greely, commander of the northern military division, who left Omaha last Friday night for St. Louis, has returned here to take personal charge of the campaign against the runaway Ute Indians.

General Greely's first orders were to get more men into the field, and the railroad was instructed to rush equipment enough to Ft. Robinson, Neb., to take the remaining troops from that post to the scene. Over five hundred soldiers are now after them.

This last detachment sent out by train will run thru to the Crow Indian agency in Montana, and will leave the train within one mile of where the Custer massacre occurred. Here they will attempt to locate the Utes, who have not been heard from since Friday last, when they struck their tents and started northward. If they find the Indians have past there they will attempt to beat them to the crossing of the Yellowstone river. Once across this river the country is so sparsely settled that it will be difficult to round them up.

SHOTS WERE ENCHANGED.

More Trouble Among Miners at the Plum Run Mine.

News has been received in Massillon that another strike has broken out in the Plum Run mine district in Jefferson county, where considerable trouble existed earlier in the year. A lot of dissatisfied foreigners are causing the present trouble.

Armed warfare was inaugurated Sunday and bullets were exchanged Saturday. The striking miners say they object to the continuance of Superintendent Cox in power. The mines are owned by the United States Coal Company, with offices in Cleveland. As Superintendent Cox and a number of miners were on their way to work a crowd of dissatisfied miners who had gathered on the hillside fired on the party in the valley. One miner was shot thru an ear and another was wounded in the arm. The miners separated and no work was done on Saturday.

The Plum Run miners struck last Tuesday and alleged they were dissatisfied with Superintendent Cox. The miners' officials met the miners, decided they had no grievance and ordered them to return to work. A part only obeyed. The mining company has given notice that it will stand by its superintendent.

GLASS DINING HALL.

Plans for the Tuberculosis Hospital at Mt. Vernon.

Columbus, Oct. 24.—The state tuberculosis commission has approved plans for buildings for the tuberculosis hospital to be located at Mt. Vernon. They are odd in that the dining hall is the main feature of the entire plan. It will be two stories in height without a second floor, giving a high ceiling, and will be constructed almost entirely of glass. It occupies the center of the main building and commands a view of a valley which will be maintained as a beauty spot for the benefit of the view it will afford the patients, thus recognizing the intention that good food, sunlight and cheerful surroundings shall constitute the principal treatment.

MUST KEEP THE PEACE.

Ten Woman Suffragists Placed Under Bond.

London, Oct. 24.—(By Associated Press)—Ten women suffragists, arrested yesterday for rioting within the precincts of the house of commons, were arraigned in police court today and bound over to keep the peace for six months.

CHANGE IN LAWS.

K. of P. Endowment Rank Will Choose Major General.

New Orleans, Oct. 24.—The amended constitution of the supreme lodge Knights of Pythias was adopted yesterday. Most important among new provisions is one giving the endowment rank a voice in the election of its major general. Heretofore this officer has been named and elected by members of the supreme lodge.

Hereafter he will be nominated by the general assembly of the endowment rank. This nomination will then be laid before the supreme chancellor, and if he approves, it the supreme lodge will vote thereon.

The amended constitution retains the present age limit for entry. Other amendments were adopted as reported on by the committee of the whole of the supreme lodge.

A GUARANTEED CURE for FILIESitching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Files. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days.

The best kind of a testimonial—
"Sold for over thirty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Also manufacturers of
SARSPARILLA
PILLS.
CHERRY PECTORAL.

HOW CUPID FOILED OIL KING.

Wedding Bells Plan to Add Melin's Land to Rockefeller Estate.

John D. Rockefeller has not sent neighborly congratulations to John Melin of Pocantico Hills, near Tarrytown, N. Y., who married pretty Miss Annie Olson, formerly of Stockholm, the other day, says the New York World.

John Melin dispenses refreshments for man and boy in Sleepy Hollow. If the man is thirsty Melin will sell him a glass of ale or something stronger. If the boy likes sweets he can buy a stick of candy from Melin. For years Mr. Rockefeller has been trying to rid himself of Melin as a neighbor. For years Mr. Rockefeller has been adding to his fine estate on the Pocantico Hills.

But Melin said: "Here I was before Rockefeller came; here is my home; here I earn my living, and here I will remain." Then Mr. Rockefeller issued an order to his employees boycotting Melin; told his 300 gardeners and grooms and ground keepers that if they drank strong drinks at Melin's they must go work for some poorer man. Melin's profits fell off, but he stayed. Then death intervened, and in favor of the richest man, Melin's wife died. His sister went to keep house for him. She fell ill and died.

"I can't bear to stay here longer," he told his customers. The news spread. Agents went to Melin and offered a good price for his land. He told them he would think it over for awhile. Two hours before the agents were to return John Melin stood in his doorway looking down the road. A girl approached.

"Well, if this isn't Annie Olson!" Melin cried. "I haven't seen her for ever so long. I'm glad to see you, Annie," he exclaimed, giving her an awful handshake. "When you used to visit my wife I thought how much you two were alike. Married, eh?"

"No," said the blushing Annie.

"Would you—er—would you like to be?"

"You mean—to you—and live up here?"

"Of course."

"I think it would be nice," said the fair haired Annie, surveying the scene.

Thrifty, they wasted no more words nor time, but went to the village parson.

"I've changed my mind," Melin told the agents when they returned. "I will not sell. You see, I am married. I never saw a finer day, did you? Have a drink on me, gentlemen."

Death favored, love failed, the rich man.

NOW CANNING "HOT STUFF."

Preparing Chili Peppers For Market a New Industry in Los Angeles.

A new industry was started in Los Angeles, Cal., recently, that of preparing for the wholesale market Mexican canned foods and dainties in which the chili pepper forms an important item, says the Los Angeles Times. Such foodstuffs have never before been put up in this way for the market.

"Hot stuff" is getting popular in all sections of the United States, and as about the "hottest stuff" is a chili pepper there is a greater demand for the red pod than ever before and greater than can be supplied.

One reason put forward for this growing demand for the chili pepper from so many quarters is that tourists coming to Los Angeles acquire the taste for Spanish dishes and securing recipes reproduce the tasty dishes at home and pass along the recipe to their neighbors. But whatever the cause there has suddenly developed this extraordinary demand for the "hot stuff," and there are carload orders from many parts of the country which cannot be filled.

Naturally the price of chilis has boomed. Last spring the rate wholesale for red peppers was 10 cents a pound. Now it is from 12 to 13 cents and not enough at this price. Farmers in all parts of Southern California are beginning to turn their fields to the cultivation of the chili, but the home of the chili at present is about Anaheim, Fullerton and Santa Ana.

Near Santa Monica is a rancher who raises what is called the black chili, which has a thicker skin and a sweet flavor, though just as hot as the old fashioned kind. This is the only ranch of black peppers known of near Los Angeles. Ranchers raised about a ton of chilis to the acre and received over \$200 a ton for them evaporated.

HATS OFF AT THE ASTOR.

Theater Tickets With Contract For Women to Remove Headgear.

Every woman who buys a ticket to the Astor theater in New York enters into a contract to remove her headgear, be it ever so glorious to gaze upon, says the New York Times. Waggoners & Kemper, the managers of the playhouse, have been greatly annoyed by the persistence with which some of the women among the spectators have refused to take off their hats when requested to do so.

New tickets have been ordered, and on the reverse side of each seat coupon is printed:

"This ticket is sold with the understanding

ANTHONY COMSTOCK, SUPPRESSOR OF VICE

Side Lights on a Relentless Veteran in the War Against the Indecent and Obscene.

Self Constituted Censor of Public Morals, Who Has Started a Lively Fight Against an Art Students' League, Has Been a Fighter From His Youth, Under Fire Third of a Century—How He Won an Enemy's Friendship.

By ROBERTUS LOVE.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK is an instigator. He is a chartered under the laws of the state of New York. As an individual he was merged long ago into the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice. Comstock is the society. While he is called secretary and special agent of this society and there are other officers and directors, he is about as nearly the whole thing as any one man can be. The society, in the first place, was founded to fit Comstock. As an unofficial suppressor of vice as he views it, Comstock antedated the society. Of his own initiative he created the job which he had held for thirty-four years, and the society was merely added unto him.

The latest episode in which Comstock figures is somewhat different from the thousands of others that have brought him into notoriety. He appears in court to prosecute a young girl of nineteen, a sort of bookkeeper or clerk in the Art Students' league office in New York, on the charge of distributing copies of a prospectus issued by the league containing pictures of the nude human form. The prospectus was issued for the benefit of students in the life classes at the league school of art and was mailed to them and to prospective students. Comstock seized and confiscated several hundred copies of the publication, which he declared to be "obscene and indecent."

A Fight For Art's Sake.

American artists are up in arms. They resent this act of Comstock with a resentment that flashes fire and splits brimstone. They declare, that they will fight him to the finish. It will

Whether or not one agrees precisely with Comstock's point of view regarding the "indecency" of the nude or nearly nude figure artistically limned or drawn, nobody can deny that the man himself is a fighter. He has been a fighter from his youth. His brother Samuel was killed at Gettysburg. Anthony, who was nineteen years old, volunteered to take the place of his dead brother in the ranks. He enlisted in his brother's Connecticut regiment and served until beyond the end of the war.

Wanted to Be a Great Merchant.

In 1867 young Anthony quit his Connecticut home and proceeded to New York. He had \$2.45 and an ambition to become a great merchant. For a week he wore out sole leather in search of a job. Finally he became a porter in a wholesale house and then shipping clerk. After several years he came to be a dry goods salesman at a salary of \$1,500 a year. He married, paid down \$500 on a little house in Brooklyn and continued his efforts to become a second A. T. Stewart. Meanwhile he took an interest in Y. M. C. A. work.

In the store where he worked Comstock observed that some of the young men and boys were reading a very bad book. He read it himself and pronounced it bad. He discovered that it was on sale a few doors away. He notified the policeman on the beat, seeking the officer's co-operation in having the bookseller arrested and punished. The policeman straightway notified the bookseller that he was in danger, a young man named Comstock being after him. Comstock straightway had the policeman dismissed from the

went to Washington in 1873 and lobbied through such a law against the most violent opposition. Then there was nobody to see that it was enforced. Comstock had himself appointed a postoffice inspector with the special duty of detecting and prosecuting violations of the Comstock law. At his own request he was appointed to serve without pay, and for more than thirty years he has held this position with no remuneration from the government.

Arrested One Man Seventeen Times.

Literally and figuratively the bullets began to fly as soon as Comstock was well launched upon his real career. He has been shot at a number of times by men whom he has caused to be imprisoned for dealing in green goods or obscene literature. Once in City Hall park, New York, he was stabbed by a man whom he had arrested sixteen times for sending obscene matter through the mails to fourteen states. Comstock arrested the man for the seventeenth time, turned him over to a uniformed officer and went and had his wound dressed.

One day at his home in Summit, N. J., he received through the mail a package containing some vile smelling rags. An expert to whom the rags were submitted found that they were covered with smallpox scabs and virus of the most malignant kind.

At another time Comstock was the recipient of an infernal machine. He still keeps it as a souvenir, though he has disposed of the bundle of rags.

Comstock carries a revolver. Many times he has observed men shadowing him, and upon having them arrested it has been discovered that they were walking arsenals. As a rule, they are men whom Comstock at some time or other has sent to prison. On one occasion Comstock was walking down Nassau street when he came face to face with a man who had threatened to kill him at sight. This fellow had dealt in bad literature, and Comstock had sent him to Sing Sing.

"I did not propose to take any chances," Comstock said in relating the incident, "so I just held my revolver in my coat pocket ready for instant action. The man stopped right in front of me and said that he wanted me to help him out of trouble. He stated that he had been arrested in Brooklyn charged with a crime of which he was innocent. He was out on bail. He told me that I had convicted him fairly the time we met before, and he believed me to be square. He thought I could help him. I went over and investigated the case, found that the man was innocent, caused the arrest and conviction of the actual criminal and made a firm friend of my former enemy."

But One Judgment Against Him.
Damage suits aggregating claims of more than \$250,000 have been brought against the vice suppressor by persons aggrieved because of his confiscation of photographs, paintings, statuary or "literature." There has been but one judgment against him, and that was for 6 cents. He is an international encyclopedia of information about court decisions upholding his view of what is improper and unlawful in art and literature. When Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, recently made head of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, expressed high indignation because of Comstock's action in raiding the Art Students' league the raider said:

"Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke may snort and sneer at the enforcement of law in the interest of public morals in this country. If he will consult the records of the higher courts in England he will find that the very principle which governed our action in the Art Students' league case was established by the lord chief justice and a full bench in the queen's court, England, in 1867."

Just how the artists are going to come out in their fight against Anthony Comstock, Chartered, is a question, but there is no question at all that it will be a lively fight, for Comstock is only sixty two years of age and very vigorous.

"Come forward and give me your hand," said the preacher. The woman did so, whereupon Jones said, "Now turn around and let this audience see the best looking woman in the country."

After taking her seat the revivalist addressed the men.

"Now I want all the men in this crowd who have not spoken a harsh word or harbored an unkind thought toward their wives for a month past to stand up." Twenty-seven great big strapping fellows hopped out of the audience with all the alacrity of champagne corks. "Come forward and give me your hands, my dear boys."

Jones gave each one a vigorous shake, after which he ranged all of them side by side in front of the pulpit and facing the audience. He looked them over carefully and solemnly, and then, turning around to the audience, he said:

"I want you all to take a good look at the twenty-seven biggest lars in the state of Tennessee."

The Rev. Sam Jones was at all times, to say the least, forceful in his language, says Success. Above all things he objected to a pretense of superstition, his religion being something on the "shirt sleeves" order. On one occasion the revivalist had taken for his text "Vanity" and to point his moral said:

"Now, if there is a woman in the congregation this morning who didn't look into the mirror before coming to the meeting I want to see her. I want her to stand up."

A single woman arose and stood with meekly downcast eyes. To describe her in a kindly way, one would say homely. The Rev. Mr. Jones rested his earnest eyes upon her.

"Well, God bless you, sister," he said. "It certainly is a pity that you didn't."

The President's Good Thing.
There is one royally good thing about being president of the United States at Thanksgiving time, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. His turkey never costs him a cent.

There was no general law prohibiting the sending of obscene matter through the mails, Anthony Comstock

STORIES OF SAM JONES

Notable Incidents In the Georgia Evangelist's Career.

HOW HE REFORMED A DRUNKARD

Revivalist's Story of a Man Who Took His Advice Literally and Came Out Well—Parting Bit of Fun With One of His Audiences—Sample of His Forceful Language.

Some years ago the late Rev. Sam P. Jones, the noted Georgia evangelist, told in Atlanta at the First Methodist church the following story:

"I was making a prohibition speech in Robertson county, Tenn., and noticed on the right of the platform a bleared, bloated fellow who was about three parts drunk, each part a third. As I talked he would screw his fist into his eyes and wipe away the tears. After the speaking I went to a friend's house perfectly exhausted and lay down. The lady of the house called at the door in a few minutes that a man wanted to see me.

"Tell him I am tired," I said, "and please excuse me."

"That is all right," she said, "anyhow, because he is a drunken, ragged vagabond."

"I said: 'If he is that sort of a fellow let him in. I used to belong to that gang myself, and I never go back on them.' The man came in, and I found he was the drunken fellow who had listened to me speak.

"He said: 'Mr. Jones, I don't want any money. Money can do me no good. I am a ruined man. Drink has made me a wreck. A short time ago I had a happy home and household. A few weeks ago I buried my wife, having crushed every drop of blood out of her heart before she died. My two boys are at the orphans' home in Nashville. One of them is a little blind fellow. My two girls are in Murfreesboro, and this [here be pulled a little black cap out of his pocket], this is the last thing that is left to remind me that I ever had a household. It is my little blind boy's cap. Now, I do not want any money from you, but I just got an idea from the way you talked that maybe you had some sympathy for me. If you have, pray for me. Good-bye.' And he started off.

"'Hold on here,' said I, and I called up Mr. Taylor, my secretary, and said, 'Frank, go uptown with this man and wash him all over with soap and put a new suit of clothes on him from head to foot and bring him back.' In an hour or two he came back, and I did not know him. I had to be introduced to him over. I took out \$1 and handed it to him and said: 'It'll cost you 3 cents a mile. Here is \$1. Now, you get on a train and ride thirty-three miles, no matter in what direction, and get the conductor to put you off in the woods when your thirty-three miles are out, and then you strike out through the woods for a new life.'

"The fellow did exactly as I told him. I got a letter from him the other day, and he said that he got into the woods and struck for a new life. He got a school, sent for his children, rented him a home and was doing well."

An amusing incident occurred at the close of Sam Jones' sermon at Pulaski, Tenn., one day, says the Hartwell (Ga.) Sun. Stepping down from the pulpit, folding his hands across his breast and looking solemnly over the audience, the great revivalist said, "I want all the women in this crowd who have not spoken a harsh word or harbored an unkind thought toward their husbands for a month past to stand up." One old woman, apparently on the shady side of sixty, stood up.

"Come forward and give me your hand," said the preacher. The woman did so, whereupon Jones said, "Now turn around and let this audience see the best looking woman in the country."

After taking her seat the revivalist addressed the men.

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"Well, God bless you, sister," he said. "It certainly is a pity that you didn't."

Airship That Startled Farmers.
Farmers and other residents of New Fairfield, Conn., a town five miles north of Danbury, were startled the other day by the appearance of a strange object in the air, which many thought was an airship, says the New York World. There did not appear to be any persons aboard, and no one observed anything like a basket or car suspended from it. The object first attracted attention, as reported by members of the family of Mrs. O. D. Taylor, by a noise like an automobile. It went through the air very swiftly, and in shape it resembled a big naval torpedo. It was near enough to be seen quite plainly.

"Well, God bless you, sister," he said. "It certainly is a pity that you didn't."

Fancy Price For a Flower.
The sum of \$5,750 was paid in London the other day for an orchid.

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT COMPANY

CONNECTING
CLEVELAND
and BUFFALO
"WHILE YOU SLEEP"

UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE—NEW STEAMERS

"CITY OF BUFFALO"

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Both together being, without doubt, in all respects the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.

TIME CARD—DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAY

LEAVE ARRIVE

Cleveland 8 p.m. Buffalo 6:30 a.m.

Buffalo 8 p.m. Cleveland 6:30 a.m.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
ORCHESTRA ACCOMPANIES EACH STEAMER

Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points; at Cleveland for Toledo, Detroit and all points West and South.

Tickets reading "U. S. & M. S. Ry." will be accepted on this Company's lines without extra charge.

Special Low Rates Cleveland to Buffalo and Niagara Falls every Saturday Night, also Buffalo to Cleveland.

Ask Ticket Agents for tickets via C. & B. Line, send four cents for illustrated pamphlet.

W. F. HERMAN, B. P. A., CLEVELAND, OHIO

at Intermediate Territory. One-way Second-class Colonist tickets on sale daily until October 31st.

For information, bus fares and fares, inquire of F. L. McEwen, Ticket Agent, Massillon, O.

PELMSYLVANIA

EXCURSIONS TO

West Northwest

South Southwest

Home-Seekers' Excursions in October

California

Oregon Montana

Washington

Idaho Mexico

and Intermediate Territory. One-way Second-class Colonist tickets on sale daily until October 31st.

For information, bus fares and fares, inquire of F. L. McEwen, Ticket Agent, Massillon, O.

DUFF'S COLLEGE

A High Grade Commercial

and Short-hand Training School, combining

and women for the powers of mind and memory developed in a great school and Manual

Training Course. Classes secure for graduates.

1500 West 12th Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Notice of Insolvency

Revised Statutes, Sec. 233.

Estate of Charles M. Whitman, deceased.

In the 11th day of October in the year 1904, the Probate Court of Stark County, declared the estate of Charles M. Whitman, deceased, to be probably insolvent. Creditors are, therefore, required to present their claims to the court at the time above mentioned, within six months from the time above mentioned, or they will not be entitled to payment.

Date: October 15, 1904.

M. A. WHITMAN, Administrator of the estate of Charles M. Whitman, deceased.

Times for Holding Common Pleas Courts, A. D. 1907.

STATE OF OHIO

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

It is ordered that the terms of the Common Pleas Courts of the several counties in said judicial district, for the year 1907, be as follows: to wit:

Stark County on the 7th day of January and the 24th day of May and the 16th day of September.

Carroll County on the 21st day of January and the 29th day of May and the 21st day of September.

Columbiana County on the 14th day of January and the 22nd day of May and the 20th day of September.

Portage County on the 7th day of January and the 15th day of April and the 20th day of September.

KEOKUK DAM A MARVEL

Structure Across the Mississippi
to Be 6,000 Feet Long.

THIRTY-FIVE FEET IN HEIGHT

Its Cost Estimated at \$10,000,000.
Total of 211,500 Horsepower, Greater
than That at Niagara Falls, Will
Be Generated—A \$5,000,000 Canal
Is Doomed.

Hugh L. Cooper, the Wall street engineer who solved the problem of how to harness the waters of Niagara and who drew the plans which made it possible to accomplish that greatest of all feats in the line of electrical development, proposes to build a dam 6,000 feet long across the Mississippi river at Keokuk, Ia., at the foot of what is known as the Des Moines rapids, says a special dispatch from Keokuk to the Chicago Record-Herald. Here where the forces of the father of waters are the strongest and wildest, for a distance of twelve miles he has evolved a plan to build the dam in front of the irresistible, and the old question of the ancient Greek physicists will be answered in the changed commercial conditions in the heart of the American nation.

Large dams have been built before, albeit none so large as the proposed dam at Keokuk, which, it is expected, will be built within the next two years. The great Niagara falls proposition was so enormous that for a time the country laughed and said that it was not possible to so control the mighty forces there as to get 200,000 horsepower for commercial purposes. But when the world's greatest dam at Keokuk is completed the immense power house, 1,863 feet long, will contain 47 immense generators, with a capacity of 4,500 horsepower each, or a maximum capacity of 211,500, to be utilized in operating the industrial wheels in many cities.

There was time not so many years ago when the wise ones said it was as impossible to dam the Mississippi at Keokuk as it would be to try to stop the flow of the tides or to change the course of the moon in its orbit. The force of the rapids is so strong that practical engineers have figured that 41,000,000,000 gallons of water pass over them in twenty-four hours. Until 1877 it was impossible for steamboats to go any farther north than Keokuk because of the rapids. All freight was unloaded there and hauled twelve miles up stream, where it was transferred to other boats and the interrupted trip to St. Paul continued. Thirty years ago the government built a great canal at Keokuk in the interest of navigation, so that river traffic would not be impeded, the cost being \$5,000,000.

Now Uncle Sam has agreed to let Mr. Cooper and the syndicate back of him destroy this \$5,000,000 improvement, and the president has signed a bill giving the right to condemn any land needed which cannot otherwise be acquired.

The great dam and water power electric plant will cost at least \$10,000,000 to complete. Over \$1,000,000 of this will be paid to the owners of the land which will be overflowed above the dam. Careful investigation during the past year has determined the feasibility of the project, and nearly \$100,000 has already been expended in preliminary work. Surveys have been made from Keokuk to Burlington, and it has been determined that in the neighborhood of 9,000 acres of valuable farming lands will be under thirty-five feet of still running water, the overflow extending thirty-five miles upstream. Options on a large part of these lands are already secured, and the work is continuing as rapidly as possible.

The great dam, which will be thirty-five feet in height, will extend in a grand curve across the river from the end of the power house. In order to admit of the passage of boats there will be one lock on the Iowa side instead of three, as in the canal, which will be drowned deeply, while the government will save \$10,000 a year in operating expenses alone.

As soon as the exact cost of the work can be computed the syndicate of Canadian capitalists who provided the money for the work at Niagara will make their decision. They have already said that they want to build the dam, but they will not give out the positive statement as to the date when the work will be started until they know exactly what the cost is going to be.

They are profiting by the experience gained at Glens Falls, Pa., where they built a dam across the Susquehanna, but began the work before they had acquired possession of all the land necessary. The result was that they encroached on the rights of the owner of a little island which the owner bought for \$100. But when it came to squaring matters with this man they had to pay him \$30,000 before he would be satisfied. That is why they are so careful to have all the preliminaries out of the way before they turn loose their 2,000 men at Keokuk.

PENSIONS FOR SEAVENERS.

The service of men and women charged with keeping the streets and promenades of Paris clean during the fine season has been reformed, says the Le Petit Journal. These modest functionaries, known as the "prefect's lancers," number about 4,000, forming divisions and brigades, and the average salary is 5 francs a day. To this has recently been added by the municipal council the right to a pension.

Souvenirs
For
The Ladies.

MANUFACTURERS' SAMPLE SALE

Souvenirs
For
The Men.

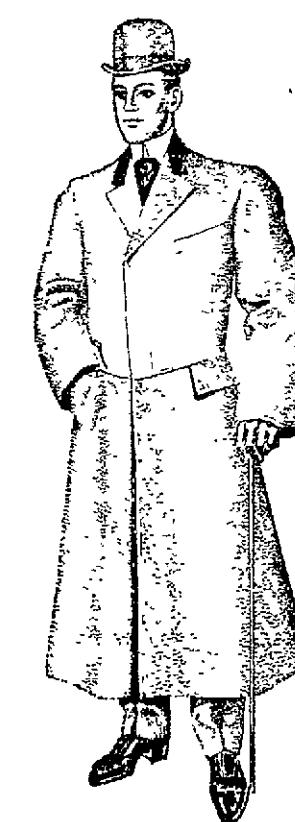
Of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing, Shoes, Hats and Furnishings.
Pick From These Sample Suits and Overcoats and Save One-Third or More.

A timely offering indeed—just when everybody is buying **New Fall Suits and Overcoats**. We enable you to save a **Third or More**. There are just 731 Men's Suits, 667 Men's Overcoats, 251 Raincoats, 479 Boys' Suits, 283 Boys' Overcoats, and 337 Children's Suits and Overcoats in the lot—**All Samples**—Bought from the best Clothing Manufacturers in the country. We saved **One-Third** the cost in the transaction, and pass them on to you at the same ratio of saving. These Suits and Overcoats are above reproach—the way they are made—the fit, the style—will pass the most critical inspection—embracing this season's choicest styles and most favorite materials—garments that would sell regularly for \$10, \$16, \$20 and \$25. Here's how they go:

YOU SAVE
A THIRD OR
MORE

Suits, Overcoats and Raincoats, worth \$10, One-third Sale Price	\$6.67
Suits, Overcoats and Raincoats, worth \$16, One-third Sale Price	\$10.67
Suits, Overcoats and Raincoats, worth \$20, One-third Sale Price	\$13.34
Suits, Overcoats and Raincoats, worth \$25, One-third Sale Price	\$16.67

YOU SAVE
A THIRD OR
MORE

Wonderful Saving in
Clothing for Big Boys.

All particular boys insist upon wearing Bloomberg's Clothing, they know it fits better.

Suits and overcoats, worth \$9.00, Sale Price	\$6.00
Suits and Overcoats, worth \$11.00, Sale Price	\$7.34
Suits and Overcoats, worth \$14.00, Sale Price	\$9.34
Special —A lot of Sample Suits and Overcoats—no two alike—worth up to \$7.50, go in this sale at	\$3.83

**Elegant
Highly
Polished
Solid Oak
Pencil Box
Free
with
50c pair
Knee Pants.**

200 pairs Boys' Knee Pants in fancy Cassimeres, would be a bargain at 25c, Sale Price

Boys' Sample Pants—sizes 4 to 16 years, (all wool), worth 79c, Sale Price

260 pairs Boys' Long Pants.
Boys' Full Lined School Pants, worth 90c, Sale Price

Boys' Pants in Cheviots, worth \$2.00, Sale Price

Boys' Fine Dress Pants, worth \$3.50, Sale Price

\$2.50 Sweaters for \$1.48.
Fine all wool Sweaters worth \$2.50, Sample Price

200 sample Sweaters worth up to \$1.50 for

25c Men's Heavy Suspenders 16c.
Fireman and Police Suspenders worth 25c, Sale Price

Men's 50c Shirts for 39c.
Men's fancy percale Dress Shirts in new colors and patterns, cuffs to match, cut to

Men's fine neglige Dress Shirts, all samples, worth up to \$2.00, Sample price

Men's 50c Heavy Jersey Shirts for 39c.
Men's heavy flanneled Jersey Shirts, either lace or button front

Men's 50c Work Shirts for 39c.
Men's black and white, double front and back Work Shirts, cut to

Manufacturers' samples blue Flannel Shirts, values up to \$1.75, Sale Price

\$3.00 Maxim Hat for \$2.00.
Stiff and Soft Hats in the new fall styles 1906-07, Every Hat guaranteed or a New Hat Free, Sample Price

\$5.00 Duplap Hats

50c Sample Caps for 25c.
Hundreds to select from. Made of all wool cloth with inside ear protectors, worth 50c. Cut to

\$5.00 Men's Shoes for \$3.73.
Men's leather, Rex toe, gun metal finish, worth \$5.00, for

\$1.50 Shoes for \$2.29.
Men's Patent Leather Shoes, Bronx toe or tramp last. They are sold everywhere at \$4.50, Sample Price

Men's nice Kid Dress Shoes, sold at \$2.00, Sale Price

Men's Veal Calf Shoes, worth \$2.00, Cut to

\$2.25 Boys' School Shoes \$1.73.
Excellent Boys' Shoes for school and street wear. M. de soild leather, worth \$2.25, for



Foot
Balls,
Pen
Knives
FREE
with
Boys'
Suits
and
Over-
coats.

The "Widow Jones"
Sample Suits and Overcoats

For the Boys and Children.

Suits and Overcoats, worth \$5.00, One-Third Sale Price	\$3.34
Suits and Overcoats, worth \$7.00, One-Third Sale Price	\$4.67
Suits and Overcoats, worth \$8.80, One-Third Sale Price	\$5.87
Special —One lot Sample Suits and Overcoats, worth from \$4.00 up to \$6.50, while they are here only	\$2.39

400 pairs Sample Pants.

Men's Heavy Corduroy Pants, worth \$2.25, Sale Price	\$1.69
Men's All Wool Dress Pants, worth \$4.50, Sale Price	\$2.75
Men's Full Lined Jean Pants, worth 95c, Sale Price	69c

Men's Underwear, "Samples." Men's extra good flanneled Shirts and Drawers, regular 50c grade, cut to	39c
Men's very heavy plush lined Dr. Wright's Health Underwear, worth 75c and \$1.00, sample price	50c
A lot of Sample Shirts and Drawers, some with double sets, cut to	25c
\$1.25 Men's Fine Wool Underwear 79c. Men's Shirts and Drawers. Camel's Hair or Natural Gray Wool, worth \$1.25. Sample Price	79c
15c Men's wool Sox 9c. 500 sample pairs gray wool Sox worth 15c for	9c
25c fine all wool Sox	17c

Premiums
Free
with
All
Purchases.

Amazing Values in Ladies' Underwear.

39c Women's Underwear 23c.

Women's derby ribbed flanneled Pants and Vests worth 39c. Sample Sale Price

Women's heavy plush lined Underwear, \$1.00 value For

Women's full length double flanneled black Rose, worth 12c. Sample Sale Price

19c Women's Hose for 13c.
500 pairs "Sample" heavy black ribbed Winter Hose, double heels and toes, always sold for 19c, only

25c Boys' Stockings 14c.
Boys' Pure Lisle Hose, stainless dye. Wide or fine ribbed, with or without flounce, with double knee, heel and toe, worth 25c. Sample price

45c Boys' Fleece Underwear 25c.
Boys' heavy double flanneled Underwear, sells for 45c. Sample Price

79c Misses' Underwear for 45c.
Misses' silk flanneled Union Suits, in white or green colors, for

20c Children's Union Suits for

50c Misses' Underwear for 25c.
Misses' Vests or Pantaloons made of fine Moco cotton, plain or flanneled, all sizes, worth 48c, Sample Price

25c Children's Underwear 10c.
Children's ribbed flanneled Vests and Pantaloons, sizes 16 and 18, only

12c Misses' Stockings for 7c.
1000 pairs Sample Stockings, plain or flanneled, heavy or fine ribbed, worth 12c for

25c Misses' Stockings for 14c.
Very fine worsted Stockings, double flanneled, worth 25c, for



Sample Shoes.—Sample Felt Boots.—Sample Rubbers.

SAVE MONEY, TIME AND TROUBLE—You will do all of this in coming here for your Fall and Winter Footwear.

\$1.75 Boys' Shoes at	\$1.29
\$2.69 Men's Felt at \$1.98. Men's Felt and Overs worth \$2.69. Sample Price	\$1.98
\$2.39 Boys' Felt for \$1.69. Boys' Wool Felt and Overs, worth \$2.39. Sample Price	\$1.69
\$2.00 Miners' Shoes at \$1.59. No. 1 Miners' Shoes, made with toe and heel plates, well nailed. Sell everywhere at \$2.00. Sale Price	\$1.59
\$4.00 and \$5.00 Ladies' Shoes \$2.39. Ladies' very fine Dress Shoes, sizes 2½, 3, 3½ and 4, worth \$4.00 and \$5.00. If your size is here, at	\$2.39

MISSISS., CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' SHOES AT LESS THAN ONE-HALF PRICE.